

one or two of the lower ones suborbicular), the style is mostly much longer (1-2.2 mm. long), and the petals are generally about 6 mm. long and much more conspicuous than in *C. cyclocarpa*.

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PASPALUM IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT.—*Paspalum psammophilum* occurs on both banks of the Shetucket at Baltic, in the town of Sprague, a station reported by Dr. C. B. Graves in the recent Connecticut Catalogue. This species grows here on dry, coarse gravel, which in many places is nearly destitute of other vegetation. It becomes fully prostrate about September 1st, when the culms of a vigorous plant radiate over a circular area from 1. to 1.5 meters in diameter. After visiting this station in early September, 1913, I took the trolley down the river, stopping first at Versailles, three miles south. The same *Paspalum* was abundant here on the dry gravelly banks of the river. The next stop was at Taftville, two miles farther south, where a brief search revealed the same species growing in fine sand. My plan had been to follow the Shetucket to its entrance into the Thames at Norwich, some three miles beyond, but with a shower threatening, it seemed advisable to return.

There is a fine station for *P. circulare*, a few miles west of Sprague, in the adjoining town of Franklin. This station is on the banks of the Yantic, another tributary of the Thames. The soil here is a moist rich alluvium, quite unlike the dry, barren sand and gravel of the Shetucket, on which *P. psammophilum* was collected.

The stations mentioned are of interest as showing the two species following up the rivers from the coast. Baltic, the most northerly station, is twenty-two miles from Long Island Sound, or eight miles from Norwich, the head of the Thames, which is a tidal stream. The station on the Yantic is three miles above Norwich. Specimens have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium.—R. W. WOODWARD, New Haven, Connecticut.

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